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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/692,211	10/22/2003	Chun-His Lin	O2M03.16	8196

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EXAMINER

WEINMAN, SEAN M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2115

DATE MAILED: 01/18/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/692,211	<b>Applicant(s)</b> LIN ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Sean Weinman	<b>Art Unit</b> 2115	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                  | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)            |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-28 are presented for examination.

***Claim Objections***

2. Claims 2-10, 12-20, and 22-28 are objected to because of the following informalities:
  3. Claims 2-10 recite, "an alarm clock IC" on line 1 of their corresponding claims, should be "the alarm clock IC".
  4. Claims 12-20 recite, "an alarm clock PC system" on line 1 of their corresponding claims, should be "the alarm clock PC system".
  5. Claims 22-28 recite, "a method" on line 1 of their corresponding claims, should be "the method".
6. Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

7. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.
8. Claims 1-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.
9. Claim 1 recites the limitation "the power status" on page 9 line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.
10. Claim 11 recited the limitation "the power status" on page 10 line 12. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

11. Claim 21 recited the limitation "the power status" on page 12 line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

13. Claims 1, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 25, 26, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wisor (US Patent No. 5,422,862) in view of Goff et al. (US Patent No. 6,105,142).

14. As per claims 1, 11, and 21 Wisor teaches the claimed invention comprising:

An alarm clock IC adapted for use in a personal computer (PC) (Col 3 lines 21-24 and line 34-42), adapted to generate an alarm clock event at a preselected time (Col. 3 lines 34-42).

15. Wisor teaches an alarm clock circuit for use in a computer system, which allows the programmer to set a time and date in which to generate an alarm event or control signal. Wisor does not explicitly teach that the alarm clock circuit is able to receive a signal indicative of the power status of the computer system.

16. Goff et al. teach an alarm clock power management system adapted to receive a signal indicative of the power status of said PC (Col. 7 lines 37-57). Specifically, Goff et al. teaches an alarm clock power management system, which is able to receive and store information about the power mode and the level of power being supplied to a

computer system, and then generate an alarm event or control signal at a preselected time.

17. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Wisor and Goff et al. because they both deal power management of computer system using an alarm clock to generate an alarm event or control signal at a preselected time. Furthermore, Goff et al. teaches the deficiency of Wisor by teaching that the circuit is able to receive a signal indicative of the power status of the computer system.

18. As per claims 5, 15, and 25 Wisor teaches the invention comprising:

alarm clock event comprises the generation of a control signal to control said power control circuitry to turn ON said PC system based upon said signal indicative of the power status of said PC (Col. 1 lines 33-37 and Col. 3 lines 34-41).

19. As per claims 6, 16, and 26 Wisor teaches the invention comprising:

alarm clock event comprises the generation of a control signal to control said power control circuitry to turn OFF said PC system based upon said signal indicative of the power status of said PC (Col. 1 lines 33-37 and Col. 3 lines 34-41).

20. As per claims 7, 17, and 27 Goff et al. teaches the invention comprising:

alarm clock event comprises the generation of a control signal to launch an application program associated with said PC, said application program adapted to control one or more modules associated with said PC (Col. 6 lines 44-67 and Col. 7 lines 1-12 and lines 37-57 The operating system of the computer which is started upon operation of the computer has control of one or more modules associated with the computer).

21. As per claims 10 and 20 Wisor teaches the invention comprising:

a host interface adapted to interface said alarm clock logic circuitry to a bus associated with said PC (Col. 3 lines 22-24 and lines 43-46)

22. Claims 2, 4, 12, 14, 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wisor (US Patent No. 5,422,862) in view of Goff et al. (US Patent No. 6,105,142) in further view of Bolleman et al. (US Patent No. 6,286,063).

23. As per claims 2, 4, 12, 14, 22, and 24 Wisor and Goff et al. teach the claimed invention for all of the reasons stated above. Additionally, Wisor and Goff et al. teach that the alarm event can be used to control a variety of system functions. Wisor and Goff et al. fail to explicitly detail the alarm event comprising a control signal to control an AM/FM device and audio circuit within the PC.

24. Bolleman et al. teach an alarm clock event comprises the generation of a control signal to control an AM/FM radio module associated with said PC (Col 5 lines 60-67 and Col. 6 lines 1-7). Additionally, alarm clock event comprises the generation of a control signal to control an audio circuit associated with said PC (Col 5 lines 60-67 and Col. 6 lines 1-7). Specifically, Bolleman et al. teach a power management system with an alarm clock event that controls a radio device and audio circuit controls associated with the computer.

25. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Wisor and Goff et al. and Bolleman et al. because they all teach a power management system with an alarm clock event which controls systems of a computer.

Bolleman et al. teaches the deficiency of Wisor and Goff et al. by teaching that the alarm events control a radio device and an audio circuit associated with the computer.

26. Claims 3, 13, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wisor (US Patent No. 5,422,862) in view of Goff et al. (US Patent No. 6,105,142) in further view of Brusky (US Patent No. 6,284,406).

27. As per claims 3, 13, and 23 Wisor and Goff et al. teach the claimed invention for all of the reasons stated above. Additionally, Wisor and Goff et al. teach that the alarm event can be used to control a variety of system functions. Wisor and Goff et al. fail to explicitly detail the alarm event comprising a control signal to control a TV module within the PC.

28. Brusky teaches the generation of a control signal to control a TV module associated with said PC (Col. 3 lines 59-66 and Col. 4 lines 23-43). Specifically, Brusky teaches a power management system which receives a signal for the system. In response to that signal the system then sets the TV module within the computer to different power modes to help conserve power.

29. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Wisor and Goff et al. and Brusky because they all teach power management systems which change the power mode of a computer system in response to a control signal. Brusky teaches the deficiency of Wisor and Goff et al. by the control signal controlling the power mode of a TV module within the computer system.

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30. Claims 8 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wisor (US Patent No. 5,422,862) in view of Goff et al. (US Patent No. 6,105,142) in further view of Tomiyasu (US Patent No. 6,134,187).

31. As per claims 8 and 18 Wisor and Goff et al. teach the claimed invention for all of the reasons stated above. Wisor and Goff et al. fail to explicitly detail the invention comprising a user input interface to permit the user to control the functionality of the alarm clock.

32. Tomiyasu teaches a user input interface adapted to permit a user to control the functionality of said alarm clock logic circuitry (Figure 9 and Col. 6 lines 41-48). Specifically, Tomiyasu teaches a power management system with a real time clock alarm, which generates an alarm event at a preselected time. Additionally, Tomiyasu teach a user interface, which give the user the ability to control the functionality of the alarm clock.

33. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Wisor and Goff et al. and Tamiyasu because they all teach power management systems for computer which change the power mode of the comuter according an alarm clock event. Tamiyasu teaches the deficiency of Wisor and Goff et al. by having a user interface which allows the user to control the functionality of the alarm clock.

34. Claims 9, 19, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wisor (US Patent No. 5,422,862) in view of Goff et al. (US Patent No. 6,105,142) in further view of Seo (US Patent No. 5,758,172).



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35. As per claims 9, 19, and 28 Wisor and Goff et al. teach the claimed invention for all of the reasons stated above. Wisor and Goff et al. fail to explicitly detail the invention comprising a display module to display the power status information of the computer system.

36. Seo teaches a display adapted to display status information related to said alarm clock logic circuitry (Col. 2 lines 9-12 and 44-47 and Col. 5 lines 9-11). Specifically, Seo teaches a power management system that displays power status information of the computer stored in the real time clock. Additionally, the power management system can change the power mode according to the reception of an interrupt.

37. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Wisor and Goff et al. and Seo because they all teach power management system for computers that can change the power mode of the computer according to the reception of an interrupt. Seo teaches the deficiency of Wisor and Goff et al. by displaying the power status information relating to the computer.

### ***Conclusion***


38. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sean Weinman whose phone number is (571) 272-2744. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00-4:30.

39. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Lee can be reached on (571) 272-3667. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

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40. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sean Weinman  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2115



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